THE BEAVER ARGUS
Will be Published Every Wednesday
IN MINIS' BUILDINGS,
THIRD ST., BEAVER, PA.,
At $2.00 per annum in Advance

☞ Letters and contributions, by mail, will have prompt attention.
QUAY & RUTAN, Eds. & Pro'rs.

BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 41-No. 37. Beaver, Wednesday, September 20, 1865. Established 1818.

POETICAL.

[From the New England Farmer.]

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

BY VIC BARTON.

The old house standing by the way—
On mossy roof the raindrops fall;
Its timbers sinking to decay,
The vine twines round its crumbling wall.
'Twas there I learned the ways of truth—
'Twas mine a mother's love to claim.
My mother—how the thoughts of youth
Steal o'er me at that mentioned name.

Through meadows where the daisies grew,
That tangled knots of fern and sedge,
Still flows the brook I waded through,
To gather mint along the hedge.
My water-wheel—the ceaseless rill,
Flowed o'er it with a tuneful roll,
But gone the music of my mill,
And gone the music of my soul.

Down in the orchard—sweet retreat,
Where latest sunshine slanting falls,
With uncombed hair and shoeless feet,
I clambered o'er the ivied walls;
There with my old straw hat in hand
I chased the gaudy butterfly:
Alas! 'twas as my hopes have been,
I caught it but to see it die.

And in the eves of long ago,
When sunset glowed along the west,
When the dark pond, where mallows grow,
Raised the pale lily from its breast;
We lingered by the water cold—
Jennie and I beneath the stars;
She listened to the tale I told,
Standing beside the pasture bars.

And when the bladed corn was sere,
Ripe were the apples russet brown;
Beechnuts fell like autumn's tear,
And butternuts came rattling down;
Then beneath the maple shade,
And listened to the cricket's trill,
And watched the lingering sunshine fade
In shadows round the distant hill.

Now from my soul the shadows start,
And deeper shades of night steal on,
But oh! the shadows round my heart
Will never creep away at dawn.
Alone, I muse, neath distant skies;
And, while I breathe the saddened lay,
The weary, weary thoughts arise
For the old homestead by the way.

Miscellaneous.

THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: 1860—1865.

DENUNCIATIONS OF THE DRAFT.

It might have been thought that the New York Democratic draft riots of July, 1863, in which Governor Seymour addressed the mob as his "noble injured friends," would have proved a terrible warning of the results of thus appealing to the passions of the multitude. It would appear, however, as though their only influence was to be regretted at their prompt suppression, for they were immediately followed by a systematic process of again inculcating opposition to the point of resistance. Scarcely was the month past when the "New York States Rights Association" published a "Declaration" in which it took ground that

"Whenever the sovereignty of the State is invaded, and the rights essential to its existence are usurped, it is the duty of the Governor to take official prompt, and public notice of the wrong and danger, and forthwith prepare to maintain its sovereignty, if needs be, with all the power of the State. . . . The act commonly called the Conscript Act does invade the sovereignty and jurisdiction of this State, and usurp rights essential to its existence. We denounce it as contrary to the fundamental rights and liberties of the land, unequal in the distinction it makes between the rich and the poor; oppressive in its compulsory provisions, whereby the freemen of this State are illegally compelled to go out of the State to fight, being a force of military service never before demanded or claimed by the Federal Government. We denounce the whole act in its general intent and purport, and its special provisions, as despotic, harsh, unjust and illegal. We therefore call upon the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State, and to protect the people in their rights and liberties from this most odious and intolerable oppression."

Governor Seymour was quite ready to go as far as he dared in response to this appeal. In his letter of August 9, 1863, to Mr. Lincoln, he says:

"It is believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the Conscription Act, which they are called upon to obey because it is on the Statute Book, is in itself a violation of the supreme constitutional law. There is a fear and suspicion that while they are threatened with the severest penalties of the law they are to be deprived of its protection. . . . I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequence of a violent, harsh policy, before the constitutionality of the Act is tested. You can scan the immediate future as well as I. The temper of the people to-day you can readily learn."

The significance of these scarcely veiled threats is apparent from a call made to the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, New York, to raise a regiment of National Guards

"To be placed at the disposal of the Governor at the earliest possible moment, either to repel a foreign foe, or to maintain the rights of the Empire State; an invasion or usurpation would be equally obnoxious; therefore, as we value liberty, so let us be vigilant."

This dangerous temper of the people was carefully fostered by the Democratic press. Even the organ of the professed War Democrats, the New York *Leader*, lent its aid to sedition. In speaking of the examination of claimants for exemption, it exclaimed August 15, 1863,

"The story of Wat Tyler taught our British ancestors the danger of combining indecency with tyranny.—Have our rulers forgotten the lesson, or does our degeneracy justify the contempt with which they treat it?"

Mr. William B. Reed, of course, was not behind hand in the endeavor to render the law odious. In his Meadville speech, September 17, 1863, he remarked:

"Now, what shall I say of the other Federal centralizing device, by which uniforms are forced on the backs of those who do not wish to fight, and a heavy tax is laid, not according to any principle of law or Constitution, but by lot. This, it will be admitted, is a very imperial sort of decree, by which Mr. Lincoln declares every able bodied citizen of Pennsylvania, from eighteen to forty-five, a soldier in his army,—to be handcuffed, if need be,—to be put in any regiment he chooses, and to be relieved from service only by paying into his treasury a tax of three hundred dollars."

No time was lost in getting a decision adverse to the Act, and on November 10, the Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Lowrie, Woodward, and Thompson, pronounced it unconstitutional. The use made of this judgment was promptly shown by the Philadelphia *Age* of Nov. 11:

"It ceases to be a law, and it becomes the duty of every good citizen to resist its enforcement." At that time, the draft was indicated for January 5, 1864, and lest the people under its pressure should endeavor to avert it by volunteering the *Age* proceeded to argue that no danger of a collision with the authorities was, however, to be feared, for

"Were there no better reason, it would be sufficient for the Washington authorities to know that those who should attempt to arrest men in this State, by virtue of the Conscription Act, would be mere trespassers, and *to resist them would be every one's right and duty.* It is not possible that such collisions will be provoked, and we conclude, therefore, that for the present *the people of Pennsylvania are relieved from the terrors of the conscription.*"

And Congress was scarcely organized before Mr. Philip Johnson, a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution requiring the President either to acquiesce in the decision of the State tribunal, or to submit the question to the U. S. Supreme Court, then under Chief Justice Taney. For this obstructive measure the Democratic members, with the exception of four, voted in a solid body. What is known as the Columbia County Conspiracy, an armed and organized resistance to the law, was the natural result of these teachings.

The privilege of commutation had been the chief point of attack by the Democrats, but its removal only intensified their bitterness. At the Chicago Convention the draft was the subject of the most inflammatory appeals to the people. Thus, the Hon. James H. Reed, of Indiana, said:

"He advised open and above board resistance to the draft. If Lincoln and his satraps attempted to enforce it, blood would flow in our streets, and it would be right it should flow. Lincoln was already damned to all eternity, and he did not know if even this iniquitous measure would materially effect the estimation in which the people held him. . . . He advised his hearers to shoot down those who would enforce the draft; to insist upon the right of the writ of habeas corpus; to resist to the bitter end the attempt to make the military power superior to the civil; and to openly arm themselves that they might be prepared for horrible contingencies."

Mr. Paine, of Missouri, asked his hearers,

"Did the people want a draft? [Not by a d—d sight.] Then they must upset the present government at Washington. This dynasty had already placed in the field 2,200,000 men to be offered upon the altar of the negro, and now it demanded 500,000 more—If these are given there will be no finality, but only a prelude to fresh calls, all to elevate the flat-nosed, woolly-headed, long-heeled, cursed of God, and damned of man, descendants of Africa."

The Hon. O. S. Orton, of Wisconsin, however, admitted that he liked the draft, on account of the political advantage it gave the Democracy.

"Under the pressure of the draft—and God bless the draft!—it is the best argument that has ever been addressed to the American people. It proves that we have touched bottom, we have got a realizing sense that we have got nearly to the last ditch, the last man and the last dollar."

The Rev. C. C. Burr gloated over the resistance that had already been made, and threatened a revolution.

"In New Jersey they had shifted the responsibility of these despotic acts to the shoulders of the Abolitionists, and more than one provost marshal had a hole made through his head. In that State it was a difficult matter at one time to find an Abolitionist, who would accept such a position, and the Administration had tried to bribe Democrats, but, thank God, they had failed. But they had well nigh reached the end of their reign of despotism. They could and should not go any further. They were about to be swept from the land by an indignant people. They talked about a rebellion down South, but a greater rebellion had been in progress in the North."

DEMOCRATIC ASSAULTS ON THE FINANCES.

If the Democrats thus did all they could to prevent the government from getting men, they were not less eager to cut off its supplies of money, by attacking its credit and keeping the prospects of repudiation before the people.

Governor Seymour, while canvassing the State of New York before his election in 1862, thus artfully deprecated and threatened repudiation:

"The weight of annual taxation will severely test the loyalty of the people. Repudiation of our financial obligations would cause disaster and endless moral evils. But pecuniary than personal rights. Repudiation of the Constitution involves repudiation of national debts."

Mr. William B. Reed, shortly afterwards in his "Vindication", was more out-spoken.

"Will any man, the veriest optimist who lives, tell me that in his conscience he looks to the payment—even to the extent of its appalling interest—of the war debt we are now rolling up so fast—its thousands or hundreds of millions, funded or unfunded,—without counting the millions by and by, for claims and damages and pensions, or the contingent cost of negro deportation and colonization? It is a grave subject, this, of public credit, on which no one should talk lightly. Its abuse and its disparagement are alike, though not equally, mischievous. But the fear and the belief of every thoughtful man must at this moment be that, unless some limit to new debt be soon imposed, when pay day comes there will be a race among the States of the North as to further disintegration, and an effort in this way to escape from the overpowering burthen of desperate indebtedness."

The same gentleman, a year later, in his Meadville speech of September 17, 1863, thus attacked the whole financial system and credit of the government:

"First, as to the Federal paper currency. It is a huge engine of ultimate misery. It is pestilent because it is insidious, and pervades every channel of active life, and influences every relation of business. It is pestilent as a confession of weakness, for no government that felt itself strong, and was not on the defensive, ever made such an experiment. . . . We do it with all our boasted prosperity, because, in point of truth, the sources of real and substantial credit are cut off by our own insanity; because no one abroad will lend us money, and no one at home will, if they can help it, lend us money. . . . The only persons who need not take this trash, or who are forbidden to take it, are the government itself; for remember, one large element of the enormous price you now pay for tea, and sugar, and such necessaries of life, is the heavy duty in gold and silver which the government exacts. But, except the duty thus paid, and the little interest they promise to pay on the public debt, there is nothing about us or around us but a vast ocean of unconvertible and irredeemable paper, increasing every moment that the bleeding artery of war expenditure continues to flow."

In August, 1864, Mr. Vallandigham, at the Syracuse Convention, indulged in the most fearful amplification and prophecies of evil.

"A debt of nearly four thousand millions, a daily expenditure of nearly five millions, and a currency worth about thirty-eight cents on the dollar, which two months ago was worth one hundred per cent. more than it is now, and which two months hence will be worth *one hundred per cent less*. Ruin is impending."

Nor have these persistent assaults upon the credit of the government ceased with the triumphant close of the war. That has vindicated itself, but the public debt is a thing as well of the present and future, and the Democracy, who grudge the object for which it was created, still continue their attacks upon it. On May 24, 1865, the Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, pronounced the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional, and Mr. Edward Ingersoll, in his New York speech of April 13, 1865, attack the very corner-stone of public faith and national credit, and boldly justified repudiation.

"I shall deal with this question politically, and inquire, for a moment, whether the laboring and producing classes of America are, by our laws, or by our system of government, or by any code of law or honor, human or divine, bound to assume this burden? . . . If, on the contrary, it is revolutionary, and has been created in violation and in overthrow of our institutions our duty as conservatives and honest citizens is to resist it and support the institutions. . . . In short sir, to put the argument in a word, this is the debt of Abolitionism. If Abolitionism has been false to American institutions, . . . the are the laboring and producing classes of America under no obligations to its support."

This is not merely a sporadic manifestation of individual seditious dishonesty, but an indication of a determinate party policy, which shows itself elsewhere with more or less distinctness. The New York *World* occasionally experiments upon the patience of its readers with insidious comparisons between the Confederate and the Federal debt. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the organ of the party in the Central West, is more out-spoken. In its issue of June 6, it says:

"Sincerely, we are afraid that the national debt will not be paid. . . . We may pay, but Republicandiate, would be [illegible] to pay. . . . not owe, which [illegible] long; to fail to pay might be entirely right, as it could be put upon the ground of overpowering necessity. There is always an implied condition in the creation of debts, public as well as private, that the party promising shall, at the time it falls due, have the means to meet his obligation. If members of Congress find themselves unable, in conscience, to vote taxes upon their constituents, or instalments when there is no money in the Treasury, who is to blame? If the people resolve to vote for a representative whose sincere convictions are against taxes, rather than for one whose convictions are the other way, who is to blame them? . . . When the people decline to vote for members of Congress who are known to be in favor of increased taxation, and conclude to vote for members who are known or believed to be opposed to such continuation or increase, we shall be disposed to hold that they understand their own business and ability best, and shall not therefore, be impelled to pronounce against their honesty or their patriotism. So far, we think, we can promise."

And this barefaced repudiator returns to the attack, June 10, with an article, in which he lets us see how he expects to bring about his object, by familiarizing the people with the idea of repudiation.

"As the good Mr. Sleek said of the Potawatomies, we say of the public creditors, we *hope* they will get their money. . . . We have always observed that when some men begin to speak of not paying their debts, provided things are thus and thus, it is not before they learn to drop the contingency and go in for non-payment altogether."

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

was not intended to soothe the execrations of pro-slavery Democracy, and no surprise, therefore, can be felt at its calling forth denunciations in every degree of bitterness. Two examples will suffice to show the temper in which it was received. Thus the *Age* of Nov. 13, 1863, indulges in playful pleasantry.

"The original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is for sale out West; and one bid has been offered of twelve hundred dollars for it.—Some Loyal Leaguer hopes it may be secured for a loyal Historical Society. Dick Turpin's commission to rob on the highway, which this eccentric rascal had drawn up and forged the seal and signature to, recently sold in London for £240, just exactly the price offered for the Emancipation Proclamation."

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* of Jan. 20, 1863, was, however, not disposed to regard the subject in so jocular a light. It quoted the following from Jefferson Davis' recent message concerning the Proclamation, and endorsed the remarks as being "truthfully spoken":

"It is also in effect an intimation to the North *that they must prepare to submit to a preparation.* . . . Humanity shudders at the appalling atrocities which are being daily multiplied under the sanction of those who have claimed temporary possessions of the power in the United States, and who are fast making its once fair name a reproach among civilized men."

And the *Journal* proceeded to comment and charge upon this text:

"None of the great benefits predicted from the Emancipation Proclamation have been realized. The slaves have not risen and cut their master's throats, as the Abolitionists so fondly hoped. . . . Well, the slaves have not risen, but it has been through the Providence of God, and not from the desire of Mr. Lincoln to the contrary. He issued his incendiary address to them, inviting them to strike for freedom, but they have remained faithfully with their masters, except where they have been driven away at the point of the bayonet by Federal troops. . . . The President has just as much right to declare the marriage tie dissolved in the South as the bond of master and servant. One is as much a military necessity as the other. Who but a madman or a fool believes that the Union can be restored by such means."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN EDITOR IN A NEW SUIT.—Mr. Clark, editor of the Kendall (Ill.) *Clarion*, is a man who loves a good joke, and never lets an opportunity slip that promises a dish of fun. Here is one of his last:

DISGUISED.—We have lately got a new suit of clothes, and no man could be more effectually disguised. We look like a gentleman. Upon first putting them on, we felt like a cat in a strange garret, and for a long time thought we were swapped off.

We went to the house and scared the baby almost into fits; our wife asked us if we wanted to see Mr. Clark, and said he was at the office; we went there and pretty soon one of our business men came in with a grin on his face, and [illegible] creditor, has in, concerning; not asked him if he wished to see him particularly; said he wanted him to pay that bill; told him we didn't believe he'd be in; business man left.

We started to the house again; met a couple of young ladies; one of them asked the other, "What handsome stranger is that?" In our dilemma we met a friend and told him who we were and got him to introduce us to our wife, who is now as proud of us as she can be.

The next time we get a new suit of clothes we shall let our wife know it beforehand.

RESTORATION OF MISSISSIPPI.—On the first Monday in October an election will be held in Mississippi, under her new free State constitution, for a regular Governor and other State officers, &c., a Legislature and members of the Federal House of representatives. On the third Monday in October the Legislature is to meet, and all local officers are to be sworn in. Recently Provisional Governor Sharkey issued a proclamation directing the formation of one company of cavalry and one of infantry militia in each county of the State, with the professed object of putting a stop to the prevalent outlawry of the guerilla bands. It appears, however, that Gen Slocum, commanding in Mississippi, thought that this looked very much like the re-arming of the South, and has therefore ordered that no such military organizations be formed anywhere in the State, and that all citizens having arms shall at once surrender them to the national officers.

THE STATE DEBT.—Gov. Curtin has issued his proclamation setting forth that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have reported a reduction of the State debt for the year ending the 5th of September, 1865, of *seven hundred and forty five thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and twenty six cents.* Referring to this subject, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* remarks: "This is a vast increase over the reduction of the state debt the previous year, when the amount reached $268,569,-66—there being an increase in the sum redeemed this year of $457,241,76. It must be remembered that the expenses of the previous year were far heavier than of the year just past, growing out of the war. But without resorting to comparison, the amount of debt redeemed during both years reflects great credit on the economy and financial ability with which the affairs of the Commonwealth are conducted."

Minnesota to the Rescue—The Copperheads in Council.

The Minnesota Copperheads recently met in State Convention and adopted resolutions, of which the following is the substance:

1. Glad we're out of the war, now try to conciliate the Rebels.

2. Deplore Mr. Lincoln's death, but glad Mr. Johnson has recognized the sovereignty of the South. We agree to support him as long as he opposes the negro.

3. If the ballot be given to the negro, we'll exterminate him.

4. Slavery having been abolished in spite of us, we are glad of it.

5. We desire for Jeff Davis a *habeas corpus*. We think the assassins ought to have been tried before the same jury that acquitted Miss Harris. We favor free discussion by the rebels in Tennessee, and denounce the President as a tyrant for setting aside the Richmond elections.

Whereas, We owe three thousand millions; and, whereas, in order to borrow it, we agreed not to tax it; therefore,

6. Resolved, That the most economical course for those who don't own any bonds, is to tax them, in order to vindicate their rights from the privileged classes.

7. In order that the Southern and Democratic States may repudiate, let the Internal Revenue be collected by the States.

8. We'll tax the Government bonds, anyhow, in order to equalize property.

9. The Democracy demands that the market for Western produce be extended, by breaking down Eastern manufacturers, and converting them all into farmers.

10. We are opposed to the Republican party monopolizing all the ministers, as an oppressive union of Church and State.

11. If we let the negroes vote they will all come to Minnesota, and there

13. The soldiers are invited to vote our ticket.

It was then stated that as none of the candidates would be elected, a collection would be taken up to pay for light and fuel. The hat was accordingly passed round, under pressure of which the Convention adjourned, without making its nominations. It is to be hoped, for the harmony of the Minnesota "Democracy," that the subject of collection will not be mentioned at their next Convention—should another occur.—*Chicago Tribune.*

☞ The Raleigh *Progress*, alluding to the feeling of discontent and disaffection existing in North Carolina, says: "While we trust and believe that the disaffection in the State is not sufficient to threaten harm to any who may wish to settle among us, candor and a sense of duty compels us to say that there is a good deal of bad feeling and many persons not well affected toward the government. Among these, the most prominent are the secession leaders who skulked at home during the war, and exhibited their "patriotism" by speculating.—They are now more defiant and insolent than at the immediate conclusion of hostilities, and leniency seems to be thrown away upon them. They hinder, by their contumacy, the return of the State to civil rule, and make the restraints of military government necessary to the protection of life and the preservation of peace and social order. The veterans of the rebel service, who have smelt powder, and know what war means, have returned to their homes, willing to abide by the result and accept the consequences of this war. The old politicians are giving all the trouble—as might be expected.

☞ The spectacle of a bull fight has just been exhibited in the vast Roman amphitheatre of Nismes (Gark). More than 10,000 spectators, a large proportion of whom were women, enjoyed the carnage for upwards of four hours. Five horses were emboweled by the bulls, and six of these latter were tortured with explosible darts, and then when excited to a paroxysm of fury, dispatched with swords.—*Paris Paper.*

☞ The only riches we can carry with us into another world, are the riches of the soul.

☞ Many people's promises are worth as little as the paper promises of the late confederacy.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square—each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

Agricultural.

Clean Pigs and Dirty Pigs.

Pigs enjoy the reputation of having a real liking for dirt; and, certainly, the way in which they are kept on some farms would show that their owners are determined to give them ample opportunities for carrying out this liking. No notion can, however, be more erroneous than this, as none is certainly so productive of loss to the keeper. Let any one not convinced of this try the two modes of pig keeping—the dirty and the clean—the food in both cases, and other general treatment, being the same; and the result will show him which of the two is the best in the end.

A great deal depends upon the mode in which pigs are housed. Mr. Raines adopts the following: A large out-house is inclosed at the sides, so as to be warm and dry. The floor is paved, and sprinkled over with burnt clay and ashes obtained by burning weeds. In this the pigs are fed. While for resting and sleeping they have a separate apartment railed off at the other end, and which is amply provided with clean straw. In another case, the principle of box feeding has been applied, the pigs being kept in a pit into which the manure from the cow and horse stables is put. The pigs tread this down, and enjoy themselves amazingly. In one case, where this plan has been adopted, the farmer states that his pigs have given him a profit by their meat, and left the dung—as good as guano—for nothing.

Thinning Plants.

There is no error, perhaps, among farmers, more common than that of leaving plants standing too closely together. An acre of land planted with corn at regular distances will yield more grain with three or four stalks in the hill than it will with five—that is, if the hills are at the usual distances from each other. Crowding plants is like over-stocking a pasture, or endeavoring to make fat animals from half rations of food. It is divided among many that food which is required to perfect one. Moreover, it tends to exclude light, heat and the free circulation of air essential to the development of vegetables and the

upon the same ground, in a similar situation.

Turnips usually stand too thickly. Carrots should be six inches apart, beets eight or ten, parsnips about the same, and mangold wurzels one foot. Cabbages are often much crowded, and so are tomatoes and many other plants Better thin them out at a late season than not at all. Feed out the fresh plants to the various kinds of stock.

Top Dressing With Manure.

The experience of those who have applied top dressing on their grass lands at different periods through autumn confirms the opinion that the earlier the application is made the greater is the benefit received, whether it be for the present crop or for inverting the sod next spring for corn. When applied late in summer or early in autumn, the manure becomes more thoroughly diffused, and gives a larger amount of vegetable matter, as well as loosens the soil by the increased growth. Farmers who have manure now on hand will please remember this fact and then act accordingly.

Another important fact in this connection should be borne in mind. It is better to apply the manure during a drouth, not only because the manure when dry can be more evenly spread, but the soil, being like a dry sponge, will readily absorb all the liquid manure which the first rain washes down into it.

Management of Poultry.

Domestic fowls running at large do much better than they will if restricted to narrow limits in the coop or yard. Their health is improved, their flesh is better and finer and better tasted, and they will produce more eggs at large than in confined situations. The turkey, in particular, is a strenuous advocate of the largest liberty. Hens in a garden are a pest and a nuisance, but there is no necessity of being troubled with them. A common picket fence, six feet high, will effectually exclude them, it being well known that fowls rarely attempt flying over such a fence; and when made plain, such a fence costs, perhaps, as little as almost any other.

Worms in Horses.

Take of powdered poplar bark, two ounces; powdered sulphur, four ounces; table salt, three ounces; worm seed, one ounce; carbonate of soda, three ounces. Mix, divide into twelve parts, and mix one with the food every night. This remedy will not only remove the worms, but also tone up the digestive organs so that the parasites cannot for a long time generate.

Working Animals.

Feed your working animals well; shelter them at night; bed them with regularity, and do not neglect to give them pure cold water twice a day.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

SEPTEMBER 20th, 1865.

Union State Nominations

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

of Montgomery county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

of Cambria county.

Union County Nominations

Assembly.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, Beaver;
JAMES R. KELLEY, Washington;
JOSEPH B. WELSH, Washington;

Treasurer.

MILO R. ADAMS, New Brighton;

District Attorney.

JAMES S. RUTAN, Borough;

Commissioner.

JOHN WILSON, Industry;

County Surveyor.

AZARIAH WYNN, Beaver;

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL GIBSON, Brighton;

Auditor,

HUGH J. MARSHALL, Big Beaver;

Coroner.

THOMAS McCOY, Moon;

Trustees of Academy.

A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester;
Rev. D. P. LOWARY, Beaver;

Thaddeus Stevens on Reconstruction.

On the 7th inst. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens addressed the people of Lancaster county upon the subject of reconstruction. His positions are well taken, and his argument, to our mind irrefutable, and we regret that our space will not permit us to place his remarks *in extenso* before our readers. Upon the status of the rebel States he says:

Two positions have been suggested.

1st—To treat those States as never having been out of the Union, because the constitution forbids secession, and therefore, a fact forbidden by law could not exist.

2d—To accept the position in which they placed themselves as severed from the Union; an independent government *de facto*, and an alien enemy to be dealt with according to the laws of war.

It seems to me that while we do not aver that the United States are bound to treat them as an alien enemy, yet they have a right to elect so to do if it be for the interest of the nation; and that the "Confederate States" are estopped from denying that position.

South Carolina, the leader and embodiment of the rebellion, in the month of January, 1861, passed the following resolution by the unanimous vote of her Legislature, as to further interests in the Constitution of the United States; and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to their mutual relations as *foreign states*."

The convention that formed the government of the Confederate States and all the eleven States that composed it adopted the same declaration, and pledged their lives and fortunes to support it. That Government raised large armies, and by its formidable power, compelled the nations of the civilized world as well as our own Government, to acknowledge them as an independent belligerent, entitled by the law of nations to be considered as engaged in a public war, and not merely in an insurrection. It is idle to deny that we treated them as a belligerent entitled to all the rights and subject to all the liabilities of an alien enemy. We blockaded their ports, which is an undoubted belligerent right; the extent of coast blockaded, marked the acknowledged extent of their territory,—the territory criminally acquired but *de facto* theirs. We acknowledged their sea-rovers as privateers and not as pirates, by ordering their captive crews to be treated as prisoners of war. We acknowledged that a commissioner from the Confederate Government was sufficient to screen Semmes and his associates from the fate of lawless buccaneers. Who but an acknowledged government *de jure* or *de facto*, could have power to issue such a commission?—The invaders of the loyal States were not treated as outlaws, but as soldiers of war, because they were commanded by officers holding commissions from that government. The Confederate States were for four years what they claimed to be an alien enemy in all their rights and liabilities. To say that they were states under the protection of that constitution which they were rending, and within the Union, which they were assaulting with bloody defeats, simply because they became belligerents through crime, is making theory overrule fact to an absurd degree. It will I suppose at least be conceded that the United States if not obliged so to do, have a right to treat them as an alien enemy now conquered, and subject to all the liabilities of a vanquished foe.

If we are also at liberty to treat them as never having been out of the Union, and that their declarations and acts were all void because they contravened the Constitution, and therefore they were never engaged in a public war but merely insurgents, let us inquire which position is best for the United States. If they have never been otherwise than States in the Union, and we desire to try certain of the leaders for treason, the Constitution requires that they should be indicted and tried *"by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law."*

The crime of treason can be committed only where the person is actually or potentially present. Jefferson Davis sitting in Richmond, counselling, or advising, or commanding an inroad into Pennsylvania, has committed an overt act in this State, and can be tried if any where only in the Richmond District. The doctrine of constructive presence, and constructive treason, will never I hope pollute our statutes, or judicial decisions.—Select an impartial jury from Virginia, and it is obvious that no conviction could ever be had. Possibly a jury might be packed to convict, but that would not be an "impartial" jury, it would be judicial murder, and would rank in infamy with the trial of Lord Russel, except only that the one was the murder of an innocent man, the other of a traitor. The same difficulties would exist in attempting forfeitures, which can only follow conviction in States protected by the constitution; and then it is said only for the life of the malefactor. Congress can pass no "bill of attainder"

Nor under that theory, has Congress, much less the Executive, any power to interfere in remodelling those States upon reconstruction.—What reconstruction is needed? Here are States which they say have never been out of the Union, and which are consequently now in it without asking leave of any one. They are competent to send Senators and Members to Congress. The state of war has broken no constitutional ligament, for it was only an insurrection of individuals, but a public war waged by States. Such is the reasoning, notwithstanding every State acted in its municipal capacity; and the court in the prize cases (2 Black 673) say, *"Hence in organizing this rebellion they have acted as States."* It is no loose unorganized rebellion, having no defined boundary or possessions. It has a boundary marked by lines of bayonets, and which can be crossed only by force—south of this line *is enemy's* territory, because it is claimed and held in possession by an organized, hostile and belligerent power." What right has any one to direct a convention to be held in a sovereign State of this Union, to amend its constitution and prescribe the qualifications of voters? The sovereign power of the nation is lodged in Congress. Yet where is the warrant in the constitution for such sovereign power, much less the Executive to intermeddle with the domestic institutions of a State, mould its laws, and regulate the elective franchise? It would be rank, dangerous and deplorable usurpation. In reconstruction, therefore, no reform can be effected in the Southern States if they have never left the Union.—But reformation *must* be effected: the foundation of their institutions, both political, municipal and social *must* be broken up and *relaid*, or all our blood and treasure have been spent in vain. This can only be done by treating and holding them as a conquered people. Then all things which are necessary to secure the fruits of victory would follow. Congress would have full power to legislate for them; for the territories are not under the Constitution except so far as the express power to govern them is given to Congress.—They would be held in a territorial condition until they are fit to form State Constitutions, republican in fact not in form only and ask admission into the Union as new States. If Congress approve of their Constitutions, and think they have done works meet for repentance they would be admitted as new States. If their Constitutions are not approved of, they would be sent back, until they have become wise enough so to purge their old laws as to eradicate every despotic and revolutionary principle—until they shall have learned to venerate the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Stevens is of opinion that as the rich men of the South created the national debt by forcing war upon us and upon their own people, they should be made to pay the debt, and also the damages which the rebels have done to loyal men North and South. Upon this point his proposition is as follows:

But we propose to confiscate all the estate of every rebel belligerent whose estate was worth $10,000, or whose land exceeded two hundred acres in quantity. Policy if not justice would require that the poor, the ignorant, and the coerced should be forgiven.—They followed the example and teachings of their wealthy and intelligent neighbors. The rebellion would never have originated with them. Fortunately those who would thus escape form a large majority of the people, though possessing but a small portion of the wealth. The proportion of those exempt compared with the punished would be 1 believe about nine-tenths.

There are about six millions of freemen in the South. The number of acres of land is 465,000,000. Of this those who own above two hundred acres each number about 70,000 persons, holding in the aggregate (together with the States) about 374,000,000 acres, leaving for all the others below 200 each about 71,000,000 of acres. By thus forfeiting the estates of the leading rebels, the Government would have 394,000,000 of acres beside their town property, and yet nine-tenths of the people would remain untouched. Divide this land into convenient farms. Give if you please forty acres to each adult male freed man. Suppose there are one million of them. That would require 40,000,000 of acres, which deducted from 394,000,000 leaves three hundred and fifty four millions of acres for sale—Divide it into suitable farms and sell it to the highest bidders. I think it, including town property, would average at least ten dollars per acre—That would produce $3,540,000,000. Three billions, five hundred and forty millions of dollars!

Let that be applied as follows to wit:

1. Invest $300,000,000 in six per cent. government bonds, and add the interest semi-annually to the pensions of those who have become entitled by this villainous war.

2. Appropriate $200,000,000 to pay the damages done to loyal men North and South by the rebellion.

3. Pay the residue being $3,040,000,000 towards the payment of the National debt.

What loyal man can object to this? Look around you, and, everywhere behold your neighbors, some with an arm, some with a leg, some with an eye carried away by rebel bullets.—Others horribly mutilated in every form. And yet numerous others wearing the weeds which mark the death of those on whom they leaned for support. Contemplate these monuments of rebel perfidy, and of patriotic suffering, and then say if too much is asked for our valiant soldiers.

Look again, and see loyal men reduced to poverty by the confiscation by the Confederate States, and by the rebel States—see Union men robbed of their property, and their dwellings laid in ashes by rebel raiders, and say it too much is asked of them. But above all let us inquire whether imperative duty to the present generation and to posterity does not command us to compel the wicked enemy to pay the expenses of this unjust war. In ordinary transactions he who raises a false clamor and prosecutes an unfounded suit, is adjudged to pay the costs on his defeat. We have seen that, by the law of nations, the vanquished in an unjust war must pay the expense.

His position is in brief that the Southern States though not *rightfully* out of the Union, were out *in fact* to such an extent and in such a manner as to constitute them public enemies; that as enemies the United States treated them during the war, and having conquered them, can exercise the rights of conquest over them, and that it is the duty of the Government to exercise these rights for the punishment of the chief criminals, the indemnification of loyal citizens, the extinguishment of the National debt, and the protection of the nation against the recurrance of intestine war.

☞ The *Local* says it is waxing fat upon new subscriptions, and as a matter of course it becomes facetious and funny. In its last issue it manufactures a series of resolutions for a "Mutual Admiration Junto" as it calls it, composed of the county officers, who it intimates control the nominations of the Republican party.—We give the *Local* notice that the Junto that nominated the ticket which the *Argus* flies at its mast-head is 3,000 Tuesday of October. Other Republican counties whose majorities rise into the thousands sometimes fall asleep upon their watch, but Beaver never does. She is one of the stars that never set. Not once in ten years have her people elected to office a man who was not true to his country and hostile to human bondage. There is more probability that a Democratic candidate will be struck by lightning upon election day, than that he will secure the suffrages of a majority of her voters.

The article of the *Local* is the most ghastly attempt at wit which has yet adorned its columns, and in view of the manner in which the tickets now before the people were nominated, is peculiarly entertaining. For weeks before the Union convention met the names of the candidates for nomination were before the people, and their respective merits were presented by a personal canvass. Perhaps twelve hundred citizens participated in the primary meetings, voted for the men of their choice, and deputed a delegation of nearly one hundred men to represent their will, by whom the candidates were placed in nomination by a *viva voce* vote. On the Democratic side no announcements were made—Eighteen districts about the half of the county, were represented in convention, some by but one delegate, and some by self appointed delegates. The convention was about as large as a good sized committee, but was still too large to be allowed a voice in the nominations, so a sub committee of three was appointed to make the ticket. They reported it, and the convention had but to say amen. There was a "Junto" for you, Mr. *Local*, with a vengeance!—three men dictating to two thousand voters for whom they should cast their ballots, but as the ring was in the Democratic wigwam it was all correct of course.

"Strange such a difference should be
'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle dee."

The News from Maine.

The Democracy of Maine die and make no sign. At the recent election, in some districts not a single Democratic vote was polled. Gov. Coney is re-elected upon a very light vote by an increased majority.

☞ The *Local* has not answered our question relative to the Legislative ticket. Will the *Local* which is *par excellence* the friend of the soldier, discard Mr. Birch, or Mr. Manchester, and support James R. Kelly, a wounded private soldier?

Letter from Nashville.

HEADQRS MIL. DIV. OF THE TENNESSEE
NASHVILLE, Sept. 12, 1865.

Dear Argus:—Summer has floated away like the bright pageant of a dream, leaving her gay mantle of green behind her. Autumn has silently taken possession, and already her fairy pencil is tracing on the leaves of the forest the glorious and beautiful tints, upon which a Raphael or a Titian might gaze in despair of imitation. The sun looks on earth with a milder glance, and the soft western breezes come laden with grateful coolness seeming to whisper tales of the lands over which they have wandered. All creation slumbers in melancholy loveliness. Nature ever working, accomplishes her wondrous changes silently, but surely, and, like a skilled entertainer, so varies her banquets of beauty, that their bounteous profusion never satiates.

In particular is the Southern section of this great country blessed with her lavish favors, and man's co-operation seems hardly necessary to cause beauty and bloom to gild the ruins of war, and transform to smiles the frown of desolation.

There is a noble view to be obtained from the State capitol, which crowns the elevation in the center of this city. Doubly beautiful at this season, when the landscape sleeps in a blue hazy atmosphere, which gives to the gently sloping, distant hills, and to the winding Cumberland, an inexpressible charm. Unconsciously a tender dreaming influence steals over the spirit, like an Arabian spell, and invest the varied prospect with the rosy light of romance.

Hard by lies the hot, busy city, its labyrinth of streets trod by the hurrying crowd, but instinctively the eye wanders, from the sordid scene, roams over the circle of hills and vales, bounded by the horizon, and bathed in an ocean of mellow autumn sunshine. How infinitely lovely the view! The results of human skill and labor sink to insignificance, compared with this and bow before the display of nature's handiwork.

At the present time, items are very scarce, and, consequently, newspaper correspondents mourn. The heretofore industrious pens, devoted to supplying the New York press with the "latest," are beginning to rust for want of use, and their owners begin to realize the fact, that unless imagination comes to the rescue, their occupation's gone." However, it is generally believed that those enterprising gentlemen have opportunities of seeing and hearing things, never dreamed of by less fortunate men, whenever the necessities of the journals they represent demand something interesting and astounding wherewith to regale their credulous readers

Possibly the aforesaid gentlemen are favored with visions, wherein they receive wonderful revelations, and of things to come. One of them "will be no more."

The spirit of rebellion, although not wholly exterminated from among a certain class in Nashville, is, we are happy to be able to say, rapidly disappearing before the grand advance of northern sentiments and enlightened political views. The citizens long since began to comprehend that there was nothing to be gained by persistence in a disloyal course; interest, apart from higher consideration, urges them to return to the path of loyalty, and with some show of willingness, acquiesce in the vast changes wrought by the war.

Hobbes, the celebrated philosopher, founded his peculiar system of philosophy upon the theory that self interest is the great controlling motive of man, in all his relations. Perhaps his deductions are not the less correct for presenting such an unflattering view of our common humanity. Commerce, which has been styled, "the great civilizer," and which will undoubtedly prove the most effectual "reconstructor" of our relation with the Southern States, is in its many and varied ramifications controlled by motives of individual interest. There are, occasionally, very amusing, as well as sad incidents connected with the return of the Confederate soldiers to their homes.

An anecdote that partakes of the sad and humorous, was related to me recently. I will venture to give it to your readers:

A young man of this city, who, just previous to the opening of the rebellion, was engaged in marriage to a handsome young lady, on the breaking out of the war concluded to forego matrimonial felicity, and go forth in defense of his "rights." What desperate deeds of valor he performed, how many Yankees fell beneath his arm, it is not known. The triumph of fame has not proclaimed, to an admiring world, his daring deeds. When the Confederacy gave up the ghost, our hero, in a mood of sublime scorn, arrived at the conclusion that he could not exist under our tyrannical form of government, and therefore, with many of his Yankee hating companions emigrated to the happy shores of Mexico. Money, however, was not to be gathered on the streets of that famed auriferous land, and without that necessary article, even self-exile for principle's sake is apt to become rather unpleasant as it loses its novelty; and finally our friend, after due deliberation resolved to return to his native city, marry his affectionate bride, and resume his allegiance over more. Filled with this amiable and praiseworthy intention, he reached Nashville a short time since. On the evening subsequent to his arrival, he prepared an elaborate toilet, and sallied out for the purpose of visiting the fair one, and rejoicing her with the sight of her long absent lover.—Upon being ushered into her presence, he found a gentleman in Federal uniform quietly sitting in a rocking chair, and apparently feeling perfectly at home. Our hero, scarcely able to control the indignation excited in his breast by this crowning spectacle of Yankee presumption and audacity, called all his wits together, and quickly decided to show the intruder by a grand tableau that any hopes he might entertain in that quarter were destined to be blasted. Opening his arms, he gazed with a "Come rest in this bosom my own stricken dear" expression of countenance upon the object of his affections, who, sad to to say, displayed no hurry or anxiety to properly respond to this demonstration; on the contrary, appreciating the awkwardness of the situation, she arose, slightly disconcerted, and introduced the blue coated individual as her husband. Covered with shame and confusion, the crest-fallen lover hurriedly departed, another witness to the faithlessness of woman.

Some poor fellow, of doubtless similar experience, once expressed his feeling in the following lines:

So is woman evanescent; shifting with the shifting present;
Changing like the changing tide, and faithless as the fickle sea;
Lighter than the wind blown thistle; falser than the fowlers whistle.
Was that coaxing piece of hoaxing—Amy Milton's love to me."

J. J. WICKHAM.

Democracy and Reconstruction

President Johnson's reconstruction policy demands as an indispensable prerequisite to the reception of a Rebel State into the Union, that it shall forever abolish slavery by constitutional enactment. The Democracy of Pennsylvania endorse this policy; yet but six months ago every Democrat in the Pennsylvania Legislature voted against the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and some made laborod arguments to prove that the institution was of Divine origin, and should not be disturbed. The President holds the offices in his hand, and the Democracy are a mercantile community.

☞ Can't our Democratic friends bring out a few of the butternut breastpins they sported last year, just to follow the returned soldiers to examine the article? or give us a few of those cheers for Jeff Davis which used to make night hideous in some quarters of this county?

☞ Will the *Local* please favor us with its views upon rebel suffrage and equality, of which we inquired a week or two ago.

Dry Goods

AT

F. A. FORTUNE'S,

IN ROCHESTER.

GREAT BARGAINS

Next Door to the Post Office!

A full line of, all kinds at Old Prices

DON'T BELIEVE GOODS HAVE ADVANCED.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES FIRST.

Good fast colored prints, only ..... 25 cts.
Good unbleached muslins, only ..... 20 cts.
Good bleached muslins, only ..... 20 cts.
Splendid Balmoral Skirts, only $2.00

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY KIND VERY CHEAP!

BARRED & PLAIN FLANNELS

FRENCH MERINOS,

COBURGS,

DELAINES,

ARMURES,

PRINTS,

TICKS, &c.

MEN & BOYS'

HATS & CAPS.

Men & Boys'

BOOTS & SHOES.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes,

BONNETS, HATS, & NOTIONS,

All of which are sold in proportion to the above prices.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

Fortune's

GREAT BARGAIN STORE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of SAM'L. SHELLITO, late of Raccoon tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES & JOHN S. SHELLITO,
sept20'65. Executors.

U. S. War Tax

OWING to the unpleasant results arising from serving notices upon persons who have paid their taxes, the U. S. Collector gives this notice that receipts for U. S. Taxes, will not be recognized by him, unless given by his deputies, or a clerk specially authorized to give such receipts.

DAVID SANKEY,
Col. 24th Dist. Penna.

LOST:

ON the 12th inst., in Beaver, or on the road between the house of the subsriber in Ohio township and Beaver, an old leather pocket book, containing a one dollar greenback, one 50 cent piece, and one 5 cent piece fractional, currency, and promissory notes to the amount of six or seven hundred dollars.—The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving it at this office

WM. SLENTZ.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of ROBT. NEVIN, late of Franklin township, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLATER,
Ex'r of last will and testament of said dec'd.
sep20 Franklin tp.

A. C. BARLOW, M. D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

HAVING permanently located in BEAVER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and adjoining villages and country. Having had twenty years experience (over four years as an army Surgeon) he feels competent to command the confidence of those who may wish his services.

Calls, day or night, promptly attended to.—Office in the National Hotel building, where he may be found at all hours, day or night, when not professionally engaged.

sep20'65

NEW GOODS!

JUST received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of Goods, consisting of cloths, cassimeres, satinets, jeans and tweeds, and made up clothing; ladies cloaking, merino, alpacas, delaines, prints, ginghams, checks and ticking; with a great variety of articles in our line, with a good assortment of groceries, boots, shoes and salt, will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, at the old stand, cor. 3d st. and Diamond. THOMAS McCREERY.

sept2'65.

Notice.

IN the Orphan's Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the partition and valuation of the real estate of Mary Ewing, late of said county, dec'd.

The undersigned having been appointed an auditor to distribute the amount of money in the hands of Joseph Ledlie, Sheriff, Trustee appointed by said Court, to make sale of said real estate, being the first instalment of the purchase money, to and amongst the heirs of said deceased, and parties entitled thereto, will meet at my office, in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Monday the 9th day of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of said appointment. All persons interested, will take notice.

sept20'65 WM. B. CLARK.

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

ALSO, cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF Druggists.)

By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

sept20'65—6 mos.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF RELIEF TO FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.

AS the time is approaching, or perhaps arrived, for the discontinuance of the relief allowed the wives and families of soldiers heretofore in service, the Relief Board, at their meeting on the 15th ult., passed the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the entire (Relief) List be stricken off from and after this payment, (to wit: the 61st payment).

The Board also directed their Secretary to request agents to notify recipients of the above, at the same time requesting that if they know any whom they believe needing and deserving continuance, to direct them to appear in person at the Commissioners' office, and make their statements of facts, when the question will be investigated, and, if satisfactory, a proper allowance of relief will be granted

By order: RICH'D. H. AGNEW
sep20 *Secretary.*

B. S. NOBLE, T. M. HAMILTON.

NEW DRUG STORE!!

THIRD STREET,

BEAVER, PA.,

(Two doors west of Post Office.)

THE undersigned are just receiving a new, large and well selected stock, consisting of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

Also, a full assortment of

Perfumeries,

FANCY SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

of every variety, and all other articles usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES,

And Brandies,

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

The proprietors having had an extensive experience in the prescription business, flatter themselves that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

sep20'65 NOBLE & HAMILTON.

HO! FOR THE FAIR!!

AS the time is approaching for holding the ANNUAL FAIR in Beaver county, it is necessary that the Ladies should know where to find the *latest styles* Bonnets and Hats, and necessary articles on such occasions in visiting

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY

AND

TRIMMING EMPORIUM,

IN THE

House Formerly Occupied by

MRS. REES,

Corner of Bridge and Market Streets, Bridgewater.

they will find a large assortment of MILLINERY GOODS.

Bonnets.

Silk, *Velvet and Satin Bonnets* made to order in the latest styles, and in the shortest notice.

HATS:

Ladies', Misses and children's hats, latest styles, including the NEW YORK, which is very handsome and becoming to all.

CONTINENTAL—a very pretty style, entirely new.

SCOTCH—This hat is admired by all, a decided success.

EUGENE or RIDING HAT: very neat for evening, and is worn altogether.

TOTKISH—Another pretty style, suitable for all, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Come early and get your choice.

Trimmings,

Of all kinds for dresses and cloaks, a lot cheap.

FLOWERS,

RUCHES,

Fancy Articles, &c.

Balmoral & Hoop Skirts

A splendid assortment, very cheap.

Hosiery & Gloves

Embroideries

A full stock—very cheap.

Ladies' Cloths

for Sacques and Cloaks

Baskets, &c.

SHOES.

Ladies', Misses and Children's fine and pegged shoes, and large and well selected stock, which will be sold to suit all.

STAMPING, BRAID AND Embroidery

Stamping done to order; latest styles. Pinking, cloak cutting and making to notice.

Call and examine for yourselves. NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS.

Come early and secure Bargains in the above Goods.

Don't forget the place, MRS. REES' stand in Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY

THE BEAVER ARGUS

SEPTEMBER 20th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE Beaver Co. Agricultural Society,

WILL BE HELD AT

BEAVER, Pa.,

Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, Oct. 4th, 5th and 6th, '65.

☞ Competition not confined to citizens of the County.

New Advertisements.

We call attention to the following new advertisements, which will be found in the proper columns:

Auditor's notice, estate of Mary Ewing, dec'd, Wm. B. Clarke, Esq., Auditor.

Thomas McCreery; New Goods.

Watt Gealy; Ladies' Millinery and Trimming Emporium, Bridgewater.

Noble & Hamilton; New Drug Store, Beaver.

A. C. Barlow, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Beaver.

F. A. Fortune; New Goods, Rochester

Wm. Slentz; lost pocket-book.

Administrator's Notice; Estate of Robert Nevin, dec'd.

Administrator's Notice; Estate of Samuel Shillito, dec'd.

U. S. War tax; Notice to Tax-payers.

Commissioners of Beaver County, Discontinuance of Relief Fund.

☞ Chas. F. Winter has just received a lot of fine American Watches, together with a general assortment of choice Jewelry, which he offers at city prices. Call at his store, in New Brighton, and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

☞ Esq. Hyde, an old and respected citizen of Wirtemberg, Lawrence county, dropped dead from his seat one day last week. He had arrived at a very advanced age, and his death is attributed to the natural decay of his physical powers.

OIL.—A fine show of oil was struck one day last week, in the well at Hoblett's brick yard, Forksburg, at the depth of seven hundred and eighty feet. The well is owned by four gentlemen of Luzerne county, who intend to tube and test it immediately. The *prospect* of this well is good

UNIONVILLE.—Brush Creek Oil Company has re-organized, and the intention is to sink the well in Burns' meadow to the depth of one thousand feet, unless a paying yield of oil should be obtained nearer the surface. The present depth of the well is but little over five hundred feet, and the issue of gas is very strong. The indications are favorable.

☞ Our friends must attend at once to the correction of the township assessment lists. Go over the list carefully and see that no Republican voter is omitted. To prevent difficulty returned soldiers should be re-assessed. The election falls this year upon the 10th of October, and all new assessments must be made on or before the 20th of September.

☞ The *Local* likens the raid bill in its last issue to the key of a stable handed over to the horse thief. It has changed base upon this question so often that it is scarcely worth while to inform it that the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1782 passed just such a bill as that referred to, and that the damage inflicted upon our Eastern counties by the British, was duly estimated and returned according to its provisions. The tories of that day doubtless raved and ranted just as does the *Local* now, but our Revolutionary fathers heeded them not; the bill passed, and the horse was never stolen.

DRY GOODS.

One of the neatest and best arranged establishments in the county, is that of our young friend F. A. Fortune, of Rochester. In the two and a half years he has been among the citizens of this county, his store has become one of our institutions. His corps of salesmen have always been the best and most accommodating that could be found, and during the past week he has added to the list, a first class salesman from Philadelphia.—Mr. F. leaves nothing undone to secure pleasure and comfort to those visiting his store.

He has now open for inspection his new Fall and Winter goods, comprising Domestic goods of every kind, French Merino, Coburgs, Barathear, Poplins, Armures and Delains, Mens', Ladies' and Children's boots and shoes very cheap. Men and boys' hats and caps, Bonnets and Trimmings, and other goods to numerous too mention. Mr. F's. establishment is a credit to Rochester and the county, and we recommend those wishing anything in his line, to call early and secure bargains. See advertisement in another column.

☞ The *Local* is in agony over the increase of fees of our public officers. It is most grievous to its sympathetic heart that Beaver county should be "taxed," thirty per cent. more than the remainder of the State for the support of offices which the Democracy never occupy, and it wishes to know why such a state of things exists. We have every disposition to gratify the *Local* in its laudable thirst for information. Its editor was in another State when the law referred to was enacted, and cannot be expected to be so familiar with its history as are our own citizens. We therefore apprise the *Local* that the Legislature gave to the people of Beaver county the law for which they asked in petitions, largely signed by both Democrats and Republicans. Amongst the names which occur to our memory as appended to those petitions are those of William Davidson, Sr., and William Wallace, both upon the Democratic ticket this fall; E. P. Kuhn, late Democratic candidate for Assembly; E. B. Dougherty, Robert Potter, Hugh B. Anderson, Joseph Mitchell, Robert M'Cauly, John Shively, A. Parsons, Robert Gilmore, Price Bryan, Ephraim Jones, Joseph Braun, S. H. Peirsol, Frank Wilson, John Cain, Fergus M'Clelland, Daniel J. Campton, Hugh McGuire, &c.

These gentlemen are all Democrats and highly respectable citizens, and are generally supposed to be as well acquainted with the interests and the wants of the people as is the *Local*. They said to the Legislature that, owing to the increased prices of the necessaries of life, these offices had ceased to be remunerative, and asked that a temporary increase of fifty per centum to their fees should be allowed, and the Legislature, not having the *Local* to enlighten it, granted the prayer of the petitioners.

We are curious to know the precise amount to which the *Local* has been taxed under this bill.

The Southern Programme.

David Miller is a candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia. As David is in earnest and desires to be elected, and has a keen perception of the sort of doctrine which will most readily catch votes in that locality, he announces his views upon certain grave questions to the people of the District as follows, through the Lynchburgh *Republican*:

"I am opposed to the Southern States being taxed at all for the redemption of this (the National) debt, either directly or indirectly, and if elected to congress I will oppose all such measures, and I will vote to repeal all laws which have heretofore been passed for that purpose. And in doing so I do not consider that I violate any obligation to which the South was a party. We have never plighted our faith for the redemption of the war debt. The people will be borne down with taxes for five years to come, even if the war debt is repudiated. It will be the duty of the Government to support the maimed and disabled soldiers, and this will be a great expense; and if the United States Government requires the South to be taxed for the support of the Union soldiers, we should insist that all disabled soldiers should be maintained by the United States Government, without regard to the side they had taken in the war."

Here we have the programme of the Southern leaders. Their "dumb agony" finds expression in a claim that the war debt shall be repudiated and that rebel soldiers shall be placed on our pension list—as a reward for their services in killing our people. With these trifling concessions in their favor, they will consent to be reconstructed and to "forgive us for a whalin' ny 'em."

THE Democracy of Allegheny county met in convention on the 13th. A clean soldier's ticket was placed in nomination. Allegheny county is good for 7,000 to 10,000 Republican majority.

The Democrats of Bucks county met on the 7th. Luther Calvin and Francis Headman were re-nominated for Assembly, and not a single soldier found a place upon the ticket. Bucks gives 700 to 800 Democratic majority.

We have not noticed the nomination of a soldier as yet by the Democrats in a solitary county which votes decidedly with them. There may be exceptional instances, but they have not come under our observation, On the other hand we believe there is not a Republican county ticket in the State upon which they are not represented.

BEAVER, Sept. 12, 1865.

Mr. Editor: The undersigned, pupils of Union School, have stood "very good," for the week ending Sept. 15th:

No. 1—(Teacher, Miss Moore), Aggie Gurner, Lizzie Moore, Jas. Davis, Robt. Morton, Hugh Riddle.

No. 2—(Teacher, Miss Savage), Anna Stoke, Cora Donehoo, Ella Crail, Kitty Alcorn, Ada McKibben, Nannie Lafferty, Julia Weyand, Henry Davis, Eddie Hum, Joseph Reed.

No. 3—(Teacher, Miss Harper), Ada May, Bersheba Dillon, Laura McKinley, Ada Welsh, Martha Lafferty, Cornelia Harton, Leroy Welsh.

No. 4—Frank Bansom, Ada Early, Angelina Anderson, Mary L. Lafferty.

J. G. WOOD, Prin.

☞ A good story is told of a certain District Attorney in a county not a thousand miles from here, who, though of considerable legal ability, liked the rye, and was perversely apt to drink too much at the wrong time. On one occasion an important criminal case was called by the Judge, but the Attorney, with owl-like gravity, kept his seat, being in fact not fairly able to stand on his feet.

"Mr. District Attorney, is the Commonwealth ready to proceed," said the Judge.

"Yes—(hic)—no, your honor, stammered the lawyer, "the Commonwealth—(hic)—is not in a state to try this case to day—the Commonwealth, your honor, is drunk."

Public Examinations.

The following appointments are made by the undersigned for examination of applicants for teaching Common Schools in Beaver county, viz:

Brighton	dist	Sept	14,	Eakin's	do
Moon	do	do	15,	Davis'	do
Patterson	do	do	18,	D. Brighton	do
New Sewickly	do	do	19,	Boggs'	do
Economy	do	do	20,	Baden	do
Hopewell	do	do	21,	N. Scottsville	do
Independence	do	do	22,	Barden Run	do
Pulaski	do	do	28,	Kettlewood's	do
Franklin	do	do	29,	Furnace	do
N. Sewickly	do	do	30,	Warnock's	do

Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock, a. m. Teachers are requested to apply for examination in the districts where they expect to teach, except those of Big Beaver and Marion, who will apply at the most convenient place. No private examinations, except in case of sickness or necessary absence from home at the time of holding public examination, and then only at the *written request* of School Directors. Parents, School Directors and Clergymen are requested to be present at our examinations.

J. I. REED *Co. Sup't.*

Darlington, Pa., Aug. 11, 65.

MARRIED:

On Sept. 7th, 1865, by the Rev. B. C. Critchlow, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN CORBUS to Miss ELSIE A. WINANS, both of New Brighton, Pa.

On Sept. 5, 1865, by the Rev. A. Dilworth, Mr. JOHN SMART to Miss ELEANOR BLACK, both of Beaver county, Pa.

On Sept. 5, 1865, by Rev. J. Murray, Mr. THOMAS S. KINSEY to Miss MARY E. BRYANT both of Beaver county, Pa.

By the same, and at the same time, Mr. HUGH MCCULLOUGH to Miss NANCY JANE NEWMAN, both of Beaver county, Pa.

DIED:

In Freedom, Nov. 27th, 1864, Mrs. MARY A., wife of W. C. Neill, and daughter of J. J. Noss, Esq., aged 27 years and four months.

Of Dysentery, Aug. 28th, 1865, Willie N., son of W. C. and Mary A. Neill, aged nine months and eight days.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver county.—In the matter of the account of Francis Le Goullon, administrator of the estate of Harriet Carless, dec'd., for distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator.

And now, to wit: Sept. 9th, 1865, on motion of H. Hice, Esq., the Court appoint W. S. Morlan an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of the administrator.

The Auditor above-named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Court House, in Beaver, on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1865, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend.

WM. S. MORLAN,
sept13 65 Auditor.

BARBER, HAIR-DRESSER, &C.

JAMES BRUIN is happy to announce to his old customers, that he has been discharged from the service of the United States, and opened a shop in the frame building adjoining Wm. Orr's Store. Ladies' hair cut in the most approved style. He trusts his old friends will renew their patronage. Having carried the flag of the 45th Reg. U. S. C. T. for almost a year, in the battles around Petersburg, he thinks himself entitled to a fair share of the public patronage.

FOR SALE:

WHEELER'S Patent Water Drawers,
Extra Chain for do do
do Buckets for do do
Weights and Iron Wheels;
Dry lumber of all kinds;
Flooring, Siding, Shingles and Lath constantly kept on hand.
Building timber sawed to order without delay. JAS. & H. DARRAGH,
aug30'65:6t Sharon Mills.

F. A. WINTER'S MUSIC STORE,

Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

PIANOS, Melodeons, and a choice collection of Musical Instruments, kept for sale. Also, Music and Stationery.

☞ Instrumental music taught. [sep9

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of WILLIAM A. REED, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ARCHIBALD RALSTON, Hanover tp.,
sept6'65. Administrator.

Union Hotel, BEAVER, PA.

ALEX. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to this House. September 13, '65.

Pamphlet Laws.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1865 have arrived and are now ready for delivery to those entitled by law to receive them.

aug30-3t M. WEYAND, Proth'y.

GENERAL ELECTION!

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn'a, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give notice of such elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected:

I, JOSEPH LEDLIE,

Sheriff of the County of Beaver, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that an Election will be held in said county on the

Second Tuesday of October next,

at the several Election Districts, as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburgh district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson, now by John D. Elliott.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing, in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of M'Guire's district will meet at the house of John Porter in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hooks town.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at house now occupied by Jamison Elliott, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district) will meet at the school house, near Richey Eakin's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school house in the village of Brighton.

The electors of Chippewa township, will meet at the house of Azarian Inuman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Rowe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of widow Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R. Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickley township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Dougherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of New Brighton borough and district will meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Bolesville School House, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Feazel, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the Hotel in the Economy

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C. Mais, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania;

One person for Surveyor General of Pennsylvania;

Three persons as members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Washington county;

One person for Treasurer of Beaver county;

One person for District Attorney of Beaver county;

One person for Commissioner of Beaver co;

One person for Surveyor of Beaver county;

One person for Poor House Director of Beaver county;

One person for Auditor of Beaver county;

One person for Coroner of Beaver county;

Two persons for Trustees of the Beaver Academy.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person except Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall have been employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary department of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no Judge, Inspector or any other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the fourth section of an Act approved the 19th of April, 1840, it is enacted that the 13th section of the act passed July 2d, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be construed so as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from service as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows:

That the Judge and Inspectors chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before 9 o'clock on the morning of the second Tuesday of October, 1865, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district.

In case the persons who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the present elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the Board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the time such elections are kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judges when called on, in relation to the right of any persons assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or Judge, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State for at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County Tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months: Provided, that the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they have not paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, first, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and gives satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or of another, that he has paid such tax, or on failing to procure a receipt, shall make oath of the payment thereof; or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of the residence in the district as is required in this act; and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the names of the persons so admitted to vote shall be inserted into the alphabetical list by the Inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted on account of his age, and in either case, the reasons of such votes shall be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote, whether found there or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of Inspector to examine such persons on oath as to qualification, and, if he claims to have resided within the State one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overpower any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of his choice; such person or conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months; and if it shall be shown that by the Court who the trial of such offence shall be had that the person offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offences was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six month nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make and pay or wager upon the result of any election on th in this Commonwealth, or shall offer to upon any such bet or wager, either by verbal or written declaration thereof, or by written or printered advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such a bet or wager, and conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit a pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election within this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three months.

If any person shall vot a more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intention to vote illegally, or shall vote the same, or any person shall advise or procure another to do s he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

The Return Judges of the respective Districts in this County, are required to meet at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, on the first Friday after the election, being the 13th of October, 1865, at 10 o'clock, then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

And by "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided and directed as follows:

SEC. 81. When two or more counties shall compose a district for the choice of a member or members of the Senate of this Commonwealth, or of the House of representatives of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, the Judges of the election in each county, having met as aforesaid, the Clerks shall make out a fair statement of all to votes which shall have been given at such election, within the county, for every person voted for, as such member or members, which shall be signed by said Judges and attested by the Clerks, and one of the said Judges shall take charge of such certificate, and shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each county, at such places, in such district, as is or may be appointed by law for the purpose, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election.

SEC. 82. The Judges of the several counties have met, as aforesaid shall cast up the several county returns and made duplicate returns of all the votes given for such office in said district, and of the names of the person or persons elected, and one of said returns, for each office, shall be deposited in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which they shall meet, and the other shall by said Judges be deposited in nearest post office, sealed and directed as in parts two and three of the eighteenth section of this act.

SEC. 83. It shall also be the duty of the Return Judges in every case, to transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in congress or in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, a certificate of his election, within five days after the day of making up such return.

Given under my hand at Beaver, this 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the ninetieth year of the independence of the United States.

(SEAL.) JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, Sept 12 '65.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after Aug. 6, 1865, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows. (Train leaving Chicago at 5.50 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	2.30 A M	7.00 A M	2.00 P M	8.00 P M
Rochester	325 "	830 "	320 "	425 "
N. Brighton	.....	845 "	330 "	435 "
Enon	419 "	935 "	424 "	522 "
Columbiana	455 "	1017 "	503 "	600 "
Salem	522 "	1048 "	535 "	630 "
Alliance	615 "	1150 "	625 "	730 "
Canton	658 "	1242 P M	713 "	820 "
Massillon	720 "	102 "	740 "	850 "
Orrville	752 "	142 "	820 "	926 "
Wooster	820 "	218 "	852 "	957 "
Londonville	910 "	326 "	945 "	1053 "
Mansfield	1000 "	425 "	1035 "	1145 "
Crestline Ar	1030 "	500 "	1110 "	1240 A M
Crestline De	1100 "	700 A M	1201 A M	1255 "
Bucyrus	1159 "	733 "	1229 "	125 "
U. Sandusky	1210 "	813 "	109 "	200 "
Forest	1245 "	845 "	144 "	231 "
Lima	204 "	1010 "	306 "	348 "
Delphos	245 "	1059 "	340 "	428 "
Van Wert	316 "	1134 "	412 "	500 "
Fort Wayne	500 "	130 P M	555 "	645 "
Columbia	546 "	224 "	646 "	728 "
Huntsville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierceton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warsaw	639 "	324 "	741 "	817 "
Bourbon	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	741 "	435 "	848 "	911 "
Wanatah	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valparaiso	922 "	630 "	1037 "	1046 "
Hobart	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarke	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ill. C. R. R. Cros	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. Isl. R. R. J'n	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	1120 "	840 "	1240 P M	1250 P M

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's	Exp's	Exp's
Chicago	450 A M	620 A M	550 P M	1020 P M
R. Isl. R. R. June	.....	645 "	617 "	1055 "
Ill. C. R. R. Cros	.....	655 "	625 "	1105 "
Clarke	.....	718 "	655 "	1143 "
Hobart	.....	739 "	720 "	1209 A M
Valparaiso	700 "	800 "	745 "	1240 "
Wanatah	.....	823 "	814 "	109 "
Plymouth	911 "	930 "	927 "	225 "
Bourbon	.....	957 "	957 "	257 "
Warsaw	1015 "	1026 "	1029 "	337 "
Pierceton	.....	1047 "	1052 "	402 "
Huntsville	.....	1056 "	1102 "	413 "
Columbia	1122 "	1112 "	1120 "	432 "
Fort Wayne	1240 P M	1215 P M	1225 A M	555 "
Van Wert	203 "	129 "	145 "	727 "
Delphos	315 "	202 "	226 "	805 "
Lima	355 "	234 "	302 "	842 "
Forest	520 "	353 "	425 "	1014 "
U. Sandusky	553 "	422 "	456 "	1047 "
Bucyrus	649 "	506 "	540 "	1130 "
Crestline Ar	710 "	540 "	610 "	1201 P M
Crestline De	720 A M	610 "	640 "	1245 "
Mansfield	805 "	646 "	712 "	116 "
Loudonville	910 "	737 "	757 "	159 "
Wooster	1020 "	830 "	845 "	247 "
Orrville	1054 "	900 "	917 "	313 "
Massillon	1140 "	935 "	956 "	347 "
Canton	1200 "	955 "	1017 "	405 "
Alliance	120 P M	1040 "	1130 "	505 "
Salem	200 "	1116 "	1205 P M	535 "
Columbiana	230 "	1140 "	1231 "	600 "
Enon	320 "	1220 A M	112 "	635 "
N. Brighton	410 "	1258 "	155 "	710 "
Rochester	430 "	110 "	210 "	725 "
Pittsburgh	500 "	220 "	320 "	830 "

For New Castle and Erie, 6.40 a. m. Accommodation trains leave Allegheny for New Brighton—9 00 a. m; 11.50 a m; 2.15 p. m; 4.45 p. m; 6.00 p. m. For Economy, 10.30 p. m. For New Castle, Greenville and Jamestown, Pa, 3.50 p m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Agt.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after Aug. 6, 1865, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's	C. Z. & C. Mail.	C. Z. & C. Accom
Cleveland	800 A M	130 P M	800 A M	815 P M
Euclid street	811 "	141 "	811 "	828 "
Hudson	915 "	242 "	915 "	450 "
Akron	.....	.....	1039 "	527 "
Orrville	.....	.....	1229 P M	643 "
Millersburg	.....	.....	218 "	750 "
Ravenna	950 "	320 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1049 "	415 "	.....	.....
Bayard	1129 "	451 "	.....	.....
Wellsville	110 P M	685 "	.....	.....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	C. Z. & C. Accom	C. Z. & C. Exp's
Wellsville	435 A M	505 P M	.....	.....
Bayard	614 "	638 "	.....	.....
Alliance	710 "	728 "	.....	.....
Ravanna	800 "	817 "	.....	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	440 A M	305 P M
Orrville	.....	.....	552 "	503 "
Akron	.....	.....	700 "	720 "
Hudson	837 "	851 "	800 "	851 "
Euclid street	947 "	949 "	916 "	949 "
Cleveland	955 "	1000 "	930 "	1000 "

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	1050 A M	405 P M	950 P M	.....
Bridgeport	1100 "	420 "	1002 "	.....
Lagrange	1142 "	515 "	1048 "	.....
Steubenville	1213 P M	545 "	1105 "	535 A M
Wellsville	130 "	700 "	1200 "	635 "
Smith's Ferry	152 "	.....	.....	705 "
Beaver	222 "	.....	.....	745 "
Rochester	230 "	755 "	100 A M	800 "
Pittsburgh	345 "	900 "	210 "	910 "

GOING WEST.

	Exp.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	210 A M	245 P M	610 A M	350 P M
Rochester	830 "	355 "	735 "	515 "
Beaver	.....	.....	745 "	525 "
Smith's Ferry	.....	.....	820 "	605 "
Wellsville	430 "	520 "	842 "	640 "
Steubenville	525 "	625 "	945 "	800 "
Lagrange	550 "	650 "	1005 "	.....
Bridgeport	629 "	737 "	1100 "	.....
Bellaire	640 "	760 "	1115 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia 1.40 p m	Bayard, 4.10 p m;
Bayard, 6.45 p m,	N. Philadel, 9.25 P.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Manufacturers' & Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURG.

Office, 87 Water st., Bagaley's building

J. I. BENNETT, President.
J. W. CHALFANT, Vice Pres't.
WM. P. JONES, Sec'y.

Insures Against Loss by Fire

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes,

And on property in transit against the perils of navigation.

DIRECTORS.—James I. Bennett, Jacob L. Schwartz, Robert Lee, I. C. Pershing, M. W. Watson, L. R. McIlvoy, A. E. W. Painter, J. W. Chalfant, Isaiah Dickey, Wm. Walker, R. G. Bushnell, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver.

Risks taken on the most liberal terms, by CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
my31'65 Rochester, Pa.

C. A. DECARME, TOBACCONIST,

COR. DIAMOND & THIRD ST.

TOBACCO & SNUFF always on hand.—Cigars manufactured and furnished to retailers at lowest prices. [my31:6m

The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The disease it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles; and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings, which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary, in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitudes of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease, and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL.

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public

Quarterly Statement of The National Bank of Beaver County.

New Brighton, July 3d, 1865.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$108,247 35
U. S. Bonds and Securities	150,000 00
Furniture and office fixtures	1,958 95
Expenses and taxes	1,075 80
Due by banks	17,997 53
Coin	2,656 08
Legal Tender & other bank notes	88,440 91
	$370,377 62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$145,187 50
National circulation	79,240 00
Circulation B'k Beaver Co.	265 00
Contingent fund	4,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,723 12
Depositors	136,817 20
Discount, exchange & int'st	6,144 80
	$370,377 62

I certify that the above statement is true and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cash'r.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, A. D. 1865.

(Signed:) ELI RENO, Ass't Ass'r.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

VIZ.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conserv.,)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled*, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4,00
For any two of the Reviews	7,00
For any three of the Reviews	10,00
For all four of the Reviews	12,00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4,00
For Blackwood and one Review	7,00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10,00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13,00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15,00

The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper*, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low*. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright *in Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great abilility and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS for 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOLT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence

Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1865,

under the charge of

M. GANTZ

as Principal.

It is the desire, and will be the aim, to make this a thorough English, Classical and Commercial School, and to sustain the high character it has heretofore maintained.

Good opportunities will be afforded to young men and boys who desire to obtain a thorough English and Business Education, and to all who may desire a Classical Education, or to fit themselves for entering the higher College classes

For rates of tuition, &c., send for circular. Address the Principal at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., or the undersigned.

H. HICE
Sec. Board of Trustees, Beaver, Pa.

CHAS. B. HURST
Banker and Broker,

AND DEALER IN

Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities.
INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,
Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, (in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as

Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

Rochester, May31'65

THE GREAT STEINWAY PIANOS!

The most perfect Piano Fortes in the world,

— CAN BE HAD ONLY —

AT

H. KLEBER & BRO'S.,

122 WOOD St., PITTSBURG.

Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos for Western Pennsylvania. [my10'65

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of ANDREW ADAMS, late of Hanover township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. ADAMS, Hanover tp.,
sept6'65 Executor.

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator, are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
May 11, '64. Borough township.

☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universa Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

PHOENIX LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.

HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*

May7—3mos

tions. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

A Sweet and Perfumed Breath
VERSUS
A Bad Breath.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disgreeable breath, when by using the

BALM OF A 1000 FLOWERS,

it could be secured? How many lovers it had separated! How many friends forever partes The subject is so Delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it: and you are yourself ignorant of the fact. To effect a radical cure, use the Balm as a tooth-wash night and morning.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN of ancient times used honey to beautify their complexion; but the combination with palm-oil and other valuable ingredients makes it still more valuable. For bathing suffering infants, a few drops poured into a basin of water, will dispel all fever, tetter, &c A few drops poured on your shaving-brush makes a beautiful soft lather, leaving the face pure and white.

When used for washing night and morning it eradicates all *Tan, imples*, and *F re k s.*, rendering the skin soft and white and free from blemish.

For sale at the Drug Store in Bridgwater

Wines and Liquors, Wholesale.

Groceries at Retail or by Package.

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c

At Peter Angel's, Bridgewater.

BUTTER, Eggs, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, for which the highest market price will be paid. In connection with the Grocery and Liquor store, the Bakery and Confectionary in still carried on, where may be found a first class assortment of cakes, confectionaries, canned fruits, pickles, spiced oysters, &c. A fine stock of tobacco and cigars of all fancy brands.

N. B. A pure article of wines, &c., for medicinal and sacramental purposes constantly on hand.

☞ Do not forget the place, Peter Angel's old stand, Bridge st, Bridgewater [aug2:3m

Marine, Inland & Fire Insurance.

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,

PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1794 *Charter Perpetual.*

The Oldest Co. in the U. States.

Over $17,000,000 Losses paid in CASH, since its Organization.

Cash Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, 1865,

$1,715,171 71.

Buildings, Merchandise and Furniture insured against Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Liberal Terms.

Brick and Stone Dwellings Insured Perpetually.

Risks taken on the most liberal terms, by

CHAS. B. HURST, Agent,
my31'65 Rochester, Pa.

New Marble Works!

D. Irons,

MARKET ST., BRIDGEWATER.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand, and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner.

D. IRONS.

Market st, 1 door north T. Allison's store.
june1 '64

BOSS BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknessos of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,

BEAVER, PA.,

aug17]-Sole Ag't for Beaver co.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

TO FARMERS.

I will offer at private sale, for a few months one 8-horse power thresher and separator, good as new and in perfect order; one-half "Buckeye" Mower and Reaper; "Excelsior" Mower and Reaper, patent drop delivery;—Wagons Plows, Harrows, wheeled Horse-rake, Grain Drill &c. The above are all nearly new and of the latest improvement.

Also, a large lot of Salem Cook and Parlor Stoves, the best in use and warranted in every respect.

R. G. COOK,
near Darlington, Beaver co., Pa.
mar.29,'65.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the School Directors of Freedom borough until the 1st of Sept. (at which time we expect the Co. Sup't to make public examinations) for one male Principal and two female assistant teachers. The school will will open Sept. 18th, and continue six months. By order of board:

jy8'65 W. W. KERR, Sec'y.

For Sale.

I OFFER for sale the house and lot in the borough of Beaver in which I now reside, situated on North-west corner of the Diamond. I have refitted the house in good order and built a good stable; a good cistern on the lot. The house contains five rooms, and is conveniently arranged for a small family. Possession given immediately, if required.

Aug16,'65. N. J. M'CORMICK

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily by

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

One of the Largest and Most Widely Circulated Papers in the State. Gives the Earliest and Fullest Intelligence

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the *Commercial*, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a *new life and vigor* into its columns which should render the paper MORE THAN EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER.

The Rapid Increase of Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The *Commercial* HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

Among the leading features are full and reliable

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS,

from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to

MARKET REPORTS,

including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our

RIVER NEWS,

receives particular attention, and in this Department the *Commercial* has no rival. The

FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS,

of the *Commercial* are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the

LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY,

embracing reports of the DRY GOODS and WHOLESALE MARKETS, and Special Reports of OIL STOCK FINANCE AND TRADE, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the *Commercial* lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

THE PULPIT

forms a peculiar feature of the *Commercial*. By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the *Commercial* has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value. As a feature at once novel and instructive, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the *Commercial* to patronage.

In politics the *Commercial* will be an undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government; and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partizanship.

The *Commercial* is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted.

TERMS OF DAILY: by mail, $10 per annum; City subscribers, served by carriers, $12 per annum, in advance, or, 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL—A large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at $1,50, (52 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, $1.

The Money for Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the *Commercial*.

Office, 75 FIFTH st., opposite Postoffice.

C. D BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER
And Other
Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body will, when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impresions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotton up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
Beaver Co. Pa.
nov12'62.

Notice

To Stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Rochester Steam Ferry Co.

THE Stockholders of the above company will meet at the office of Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, Pa., on Saturday, August 26, '65, at 2 o'clock, p. M., business of great importance will come before the meeting, every stockholder is earnestly requested to be present. By order of the Board.

CHAS. B. HURST, Sec'y.
Rochester, Aug. 16, '65.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointmeh t.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment, and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medioines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS,

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, SABRE OR THE BULLETS ORES OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May7.

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aug9

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MATTISON DARRAGH.

TREASURER & SECRETARY:
CHARLES B. HURST.

DIRECTORS:

Mattison Darragh,	Milo R. Adams,
Charles Stone,	Alfred C. Hurst,
James Darragh,	John Bigger,
Levi Drennaman,	Robt. A. Cochran,
Charles F. Kendall.	

☞ A limited number of shares of Stock of the above Company may be had by application at the office of the company.

☞ Office in the Diamond, Rochester, Pa.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS 1865.

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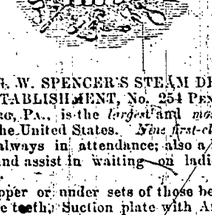

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WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of NANCY HIND, late of Brigewater, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL DAVIDSON, Executor.
jy26'65. Bridgewater.

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Purifying the Breath and Mouth

AND

curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

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Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

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LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN B. P. IRWIN, late of Marietta, Ohio, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having